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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,505	07/22/2003	Jane Ye	CL001158DIV2	1679
25748	7590	04/14/2006	EXAMINER	
CELERA GENOMICS ATTN: WAYNE MONTGOMERY, VICE PRES, INTEL PROPERTY 45 WEST GUDE DRIVE C2-4#20 ROCKVILLE, MD 20850			JUEDES, AMY E	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1644
DATE MAILED: 04/14/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/623,505	YE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Amy E. Juedes, Ph.D.	1644	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 3, 12 and 24-39 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12 and 24-26 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 3 and 27-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

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**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 12 and 24-26 stand withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claims 3 and 27-39 are being acted upon.

2. Applicant's amendment and remarks, filed 1/31/06, are acknowledged.

3. The objections to the abstract and title are withdrawn, in view of Applicant's amendment.

4. Applicant's submission of the corrected CRF and sequence listing is acknowledged. The corrected CRF and sequence listing are acceptable.

5. Applicant's submission of the corrected drawings identifying the nucleotide sequences by SEQ ID NOS is acknowledged. The corrected drawings are acceptable.

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 3 and 27-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

As set forth previously, The specification and the claims as originally filed do not provide support for the invention as now claimed, specifically:

A) An isolated antibody that selectively binds to a "polypeptide" (Claim 3, 27, 38-39, and dependant claims 28-37).

B) "A composition comprising the antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" (Claims 34-37).

It is noted that applicant has not cited any support for the new claims in the specification. A review of the specification fails to reveal support for the new

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limitations.

Regarding A), at page 25, the specification discloses "the invention also provides antibodies that selectively bind to one of the peptides of the present invention, a protein comprising such a peptide..." The specification does not appear to disclose antibodies to polypeptides, as now recited in the instant claims.

Regarding B), the specification as filed does not appear to provide a written description for the limitation of claims 34-37, where the antibody is part of a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Applicant's arguments, filed 1/31/06, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to A), Applicant argues that the term "polypeptide" and "peptide" are used synonymously. However, purely in response to Applicant's arguments, it is noted that peptides can be considered to be small proteins of less than 50 amino acids (see, for example, Wikipedia Encyclopedia). In contrast, polypeptides are peptides of between 10 and 100 amino acids (see, for example, American Heritage Dictionary definition). Therefore, the terms "polypeptide" and "peptide" have different scopes, and are not in fact synonymous terms.

With regard to B), Applicant argues that original claim 17 which recites "a pharmaceutical composition comprising an agent... and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" provides support for Claims 34-37, since an "agent" can be an antibody. However, the term "agent" has a much broader scope than the term "antibody", and as such does not provide adequate written description for an "antibody... and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier", as recited in claims 34-37. In this instance "agent" can be considered to be a genus, while antibody is a sub-genus. It is well established that the disclosure of a genus does not provide adequate description for a sub-genus or species within said genus.

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 3, 27, and 30-31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Singer et al.

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As set forth previously, Singer teaches an antibody specific for a peptide that consists of amino acid residues 406-428 of SEQ ID NO: 2 (see materials and methods). Therefore, said antibody would inherently bind to a polypeptide consisting or comprising SEQ ID NO: 2. Singer also teaches said antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (i.e. a detectable substance).

Applicant's arguments filed 1/31/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the Examiner has cited a reference that teaches an antibody that may possibly or probably selectively bind to the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 2.

The Examiner never contented that the referenced antibodies would "possibly or probably" bind to SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant application, as Applicant argues. Rather, the rejection of record states that the antibodies taught by Singer would bind to a polypeptide consisting or comprising SEQ ID NO: 2.

Applicant further argues that the antibody of Singer does not necessarily bind to polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 2 because different epitopes must necessarily exist in the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2 compared with the protein of Singer.

It is irrelevant if some of the epitopes of the protein of Singer differ from SEQ ID NO: 2. The fact remains that the epitope that the referenced antibodies are specific for is present in SEQ ID NO: 2, and therefore the antibodies would necessarily bind to a polypeptide consisting or comprising SEQ ID NO: 2.

Applicant also argues that the Examiner has not provided any evidence that the referenced antibodies must necessarily bind to polypeptides of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Antibodies are sequence specific. Absent a showing that the antibody would not bind the same sequence, the antibody does bind the sequence. It is noted that the office does not have a laboratory to test the referenced antibodies. It is applicant's burden to show that the referenced antibodies do not bind to SEQ ID NO: 2. See *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 28-29 and 32-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singer et. al in view of Campbell.

As set forth previously, The teachings of Singer are described above.

Singer does not teach monoclonal antibodies or compositions thereof.

Campbell et. al teaches that monoclonal antibodies are useful for therapeutic, diagnostic, preparative, and basic research purposes (i.e. as compositions in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier - see pg. 20).

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make a monoclonal antibody as taught by Campbell, to amino acid residues 406-428 of SEQ ID NO: 2, as taught by Singer. Additionally, it would have been obvious to couple said monoclonal antibody to a detectable substance, as taught by Singer. The ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made would have been motivated, and have a reasonable expectation of success, to make a monoclonal antibody to said amino acids, since monoclonal antibodies are powerful immunochemical tools useful for therapeutic purposes, based on their specificity of binding, their homogeneity, and their ability to be produced in unlimited quantities (see Campbell et. al).

Applicant's arguments filed 1/31/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the Singer reference, even in combination with Campbell, neither anticipates nor makes obvious claims 28-29 and 32-37 due to the different epitopes that exist because of the extensive amino acid sequence difference in the protein of Singer compared to SEQ ID NO: 2.

However, as discussed above, the antibodies taught by Singer do anticipate and make obvious the instantly claimed antibodies due to the fact that SEQ ID NO: 2 comprises the exact same epitope the referenced antibodies are specific for.

Claims 38-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Singer et. al in view of Gavilondo et. al.

As set forth previously, The teachings of Singer are described above.

Singer does not teach an isolated antibody fragment.

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Gavilondo teaches that antibody fragments are extremely useful as therapeutic agents due to their smaller size and potentially better tissue penetration and clearance (see pg. 136).

Therefore, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make an antibody fragment as taught by Gavilondo to amino acid residues 406-428 of SEQ ID NO: 2, as taught by Singer. The ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to do so, since antibody fragments are extremely useful as therapeutic agents due to their smaller size and potentially better tissue penetration and clearance (see Gavilondo pg. 136). Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected to succeed in generating said antibody fragments.

Applicant's arguments filed 1/31/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the Singer reference, even in combination with Gavilondo, neither anticipates nor makes obvious claims 38-39 due to the different epitopes that exist because of the extensive amino acid sequence difference in the protein of Singer compared to SEQ ID NO: 2.

However, as discussed above, the antibodies taught by Singer do anticipate and make obvious the instantly claimed antibodies due to the fact that SEQ ID NO: 2 comprises the exact same epitope the referenced antibodies are specific for

8. No claim is allowed.

**9. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy E. Juedes, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-4471. The

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examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm, Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on 571-272-0841. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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March 14, 2006

  
3/12/06  
**G.R. EWOLDT, PH.D.**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**